

README document for the FLEXPART dust aerosol L4 global daily 1 x 1 degrees V1 (DUSTFLEXPART), available at the GES DISC, <https://dx.doi.org://10.5067/3QGSHO836JHP>.

File naming convention.

FLEXPART_dust_aerosol_L4_global_daily_1x1_degrees_V1_xxxx.nc, where xxxx refers to year, from 2008 to 2015.

Dataset description. This is a global simulation of mineral dust aerosol concentrations and daily deposition (wet+dry) from the FLEX-ible PARTicle (FLEXPART) Lagrangian particle dispersion model version 10.4 (Pisso et al., 2019) for the years 2008-2015. The FLEXPART model code are open source and freely available at <https://www.flexpart.eu/>. The source code updates on this web page for FLEXPART version 10.4 are described in Pisso et al. (2019). In the simulations presented here, the model was forced by ERA-Interim meteorological fields from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) at 1° x 1° spatial and 3-hourly temporal resolution. In addition to dry and wet deposition, FLEXPART accounts for turbulence (Cassiani et al., 2015), unresolved mesoscale motions (Stohl et al., 2005) and includes a deep convection scheme (Forster et al., 2007). Gravitational settling, dry deposition and in-cloud and below-cloud scavenging are also included (Grythe et al., 2017).

Emissions of mineral dust were calculated with the FLEXDUST emission model (Groot Zwaaftink et al., 2016) and include local Arctic sources. Dust aerosols were split in 10 size classes for particles with upper diameters of 0.2, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 12.5, 15, and 20 µm. Emitted dust is assumed to follow the Kok (2011) size distribution. Details on FLEXPART Arctic dust aerosol distributions are discussed in Groot Zwaaftink et al. (2016) and Zamora et al. (2022). Observations of dust aerosol data in the high Arctic are limited, but comparisons to FLEXPART dust are presented in Groot Zwaaftink et al. (2016; 2017) and in Zamora et al. (2022).

Last Revised. 2022-05-25 by Nikolaos Evangeliou, Christine Groot Zwaaftink and Lauren Zamora

Original dataset citation. Zamora, Lauren M.; Groot Zwaaftink, Christine D.; Evangeliou, Nikolaos; Kahn, Ralph A., "FLEXPART dust aerosol L4 global daily 1 x 1 degrees V1 (DUSTFLEXPART), 2008-2015", <https://dx.doi.org://10.5067/3QGSHO836JHP>, GES DISC archive, V1, 2022.

Original publication citation. Zamora, L. M., Kahn, R. A., Evangeliou, N., and Groot Zwaaftink, C. D.: Comparisons between the distributions of dust and combustion aerosols in MERRA-2, FLEXPART and CALIPSO and implications for deposition freezing over wintertime Siberia, Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss. [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2022-124>, in review, 2022.

Dataset usage. Dust aerosol information is provided at daily 1° x 1° resolution with global coverage for the years 2008-2015. Corresponding latitudes (-89.5

to 89.5 degrees North) and longitudes (-178.5 to 180.5 degrees East) for grid cell centers are also provided. Output includes 'Dust daily deposition' and 'Daily dust concentrations', the latter of which has upper vertical layer boundaries of 10, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000, 4000, 6000, 8000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000 m above ground level.

Dataset availability. Dust aerosol deposition and concentrations from 2008-2015 are available from the Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center (GES DISC; <https://dx.doi.org://10.5067/3QGS80836JHP>).

Dataset variables:

- **latitude** an array of latitude centers from -89.5 to 89.5 with each center corresponding to a row of the concentration and deposition grids. Units are degrees north. Dimensions: [180].
- **longitude** an array of longitude centers from -178.5 to 180.5 with each center corresponding to a column of the concentration and deposition grids. Units are degrees east. Dimensions: [360].
- **altitude** an array of upper vertical layer boundaries of 10, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000, 4000, 6000, 8000, 10000, 15000, and 20000 m. Units are meters above ground level. Dimensions: [14].
- **time** an array of time values. Units are days since 1970-01-01 00:00 UTC. Dimensions: [either 365 or 366, depending on the number of days in the year].
- **dust_depo_001, dust_depo_002, dust_depo_003, dust_depo_004, dust_depo_005, dust_depo_006, dust_depo_007, dust_depo_008, dust_depo_009, dust_depo_010** dust daily wet + dry deposition rate grids at 1 x 1 degree resolution for dust bins 1-10, respectively. Dust bin sizes correspond to particles with diameters of 0.2, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 12.5, 15, and 20 μm , respectively. Units are ng m^{-2} . Each grid has global spatial coverage with grid cell centers from -89.5 to 89.5 degrees north latitude and -178.5 to 180.5 degrees east longitude. Dimensions: [360, 180, 365] or [360, 180, 366] depending on the time array length for each year.
- **dust_conc_001, dust_conc_002, dust_conc_003, dust_conc_004, dust_conc_005, dust_conc_006, dust_conc_007, dust_conc_008, dust_conc_009, dust_conc_010** dust concentration grids for dust bins 1-10, respectively. Output are presented at 1° x 1° horizontal resolution with upper vertical layer boundaries of 10, 100, 250, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000, 4000, 6000, 8000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000 m above ground level. Dust bin sizes correspond to particles with diameters of 0.2, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2.5, 5, 7.5, 12.5, 15, and 20 μm , respectively. Units are ng m^{-3} . Each grid has global spatial coverage with grid cell centers from -89.5 to 89.5 degrees north latitude and -178.5 to 180.5 degrees east longitude. Dimensions: [360, 180, 14, 365] or [360, 180, 14, 366] depending on the time array length for each year.

Acknowledgements. LZ and the contributions of RK were supported by the NASA Aerosol-Cloud Modeling and Analysis Program (Grant 80NSSC19K0978) under Richard Eckman. NE was supported by the COMBAT (Quantification of Global Ammonia Sources constrained by a Bayesian Inversion Technique) project funded by NFR's ROMFORSK – Program for romforskning of the Research Council of Norway (Project ID: 275407).

References:

- Cassiani, M., Stohl, A., & Brioude, J. (2015). Lagrangian Stochastic Modelling of Dispersion in the Convective Boundary Layer with Skewed Turbulence Conditions and a Vertical Density Gradient: Formulation and Implementation in the FLEXPART Model. *Boundary-Layer Meteorology*, *154*(3), 367–390. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10546-014-9976-5>
- Forster, C., Stohl, A., & Seibert, P. (2007). Parameterization of Convective Transport in a Lagrangian Particle Dispersion Model and Its Evaluation. *Journal of Applied Meteorology and Climatology*, *46*(4), 403–422. <https://doi.org/10.1175/JAM2470.1>
- Giglio, L., Randerson, J. T., & van der Werf, G. R. (2013). Analysis of daily, monthly, and annual burned area using the fourth-generation global fire emissions database (GFED4). *Journal of Geophysical Research: Biogeosciences*, *118*(1), 317–328. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jgrg.20042>
- Groot Zwaaftink, C. D., Grythe, H., Skov, H., & Stohl, A. (2016). Substantial contribution of northern high-latitude sources to mineral dust in the Arctic. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Atmospheres*, *121*(22), 13,678–13,697. <https://doi.org/10.1002/2016JD025482>
- Groot Zwaaftink, Christine D., Arnalds, Ó., Dagsson-Waldhauserova, P., Eckhardt, S., Prospero, J. M., & Stohl, A. (2017). Temporal and spatial variability of Icelandic dust emissions and atmospheric transport. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, *17*(17), 10865–10878. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-10865-2017>
- Grythe, H., Kristiansen, N. I., Groot Zwaaftink, C. D., Eckhardt, S., Ström, J., Tunved, P., et al. (2017). A new aerosol wet removal scheme for the Lagrangian particle model FLEXPART v10. *Geoscientific Model Development*, *10*(4), 1447–1466. <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-10-1447-2017>
- Klimont, Z., Kupiainen, K., Heyes, C., Purohit, P., Cofala, J., Rafaj, P., et al. (2017). Global anthropogenic emissions of particulate matter including black carbon. *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, *17*(14), 8681–8723. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-17-8681-2017>
- Kok, J. F. (2011). A scaling theory for the size distribution of emitted dust aerosols suggests climate models underestimate the size of the global dust cycle. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *108*(3), 1016–1021. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1014798108>
- Long, C. M., Nascarella, M. A., & Valberg, P. A. (2013). Carbon black vs. black carbon and other airborne materials containing elemental carbon: Physical and chemical distinctions. *Environmental Pollution*, *181*, 271–286. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2013.06.009>

- Pisso, I., Sollum, E., Grythe, H., Kristiansen, N. I., Cassiani, M., Eckhardt, S., et al. (2019). The Lagrangian particle dispersion model FLEXPART version 10.4. *Geoscientific Model Development*, 12(12), 4955–4997. <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-4955-2019>
- Stohl, A., Forster, C., Frank, A., Seibert, P., & Wotawa, G. (2005). Technical note: The Lagrangian particle dispersion model FLEXPART version 6.2. *Atmos. Chem. Phys.*, 5(9), 2461–2474. <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-5-2461-2005>
- Zamora, L. M., Kahn, R. A., Evangeliou, N., and Groot Zwaaftink, C. D.: Comparisons between the distributions of dust and combustion aerosols in MERRA-2, FLEXPART and CALIPSO and implications for deposition freezing over wintertime Siberia, *Atmos. Chem. Phys. Discuss.* [preprint], <https://doi.org/10.5194/acp-2022-124>, in review, 2022.